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The ✓ Chronicle of the London
Missionary Society

THE

Missionary Magazine

AND

CHRONICLE.

MADAGASCAR.

WITH feelings of devout thankfulness and joy we are able, with the commencement of the new year, to confirm to the fullest extent the hopes which we have expressed during the last two months with regard to the blessed change which the providence of God has wrought on behalf of His suffering saints in MADAGASCAR, and the prospects with which they are now cheered of future liberty, security, and peace. By the last mail from Mauritius the following letter has arrived from some of the most devoted Christian Pastors and other Native Brethren in Madagascar; and we feel assured that our readers, as they peruse the important statements it contains, will exultingly exclaim, "The Lord hath done great things for them, whereof we are glad."

It will be seen that the Prince Royal is now securely established on the throne of Madagascar as RADAMA II.—that he has opened the prison doors and set the captives free—that he has struck off the fetters from the enslaved, and called back the wandering and persecuted refugee to his peaceful home. These Christian correspondents, writing to Mr. Ellis, are now able, on the authority of their sovereign, to give him an earnest invitation to visit their capital. Thus they write:—

"We tell you, our beloved friend, that whosoever of our Brethren and Sisters that wish to come up to Antananarivo, there is no obstacle in the way—all is free, for Radama II. said to us: 'Write to our friends in London, and say that Radama II. reigns, and say that whosoever wishes to come up can come.' And bring all the Bibles and Tracts with you, for we long to see your face, if it be the will of God."

This invitation, on the part of our valued friend, Mr. Ellis, had been anticipated. As we stated in our last number, he embarked at Southampton on the 20th November, and has, we trust, through the preserving mercy of God, ere this landed at MAURITIUS. Here it is probable further tidings will await him from the Christians at the capital, who will have heard of his approach. At the earliest period that may prove compatible

with safety he will proceed to TAMATAVE, and thence to ANTANANARIVO. This, however, as we previously intimated, from the insalubrious state of the country, cannot be attempted for several weeks; but in the interval Mr. Ellis will doubtless be able to acquire ample knowledge of everything affecting both the Government and the Native Christians, from correspondence with the Rev. J. J. Le Brun, who probably reached the capital about the end of October.

The Directors of the Society, now *fully assured* that God has opened a wide and effectual door, are most deeply anxious that messengers from our Churches should be found ready to enter in and broadcast the field with the good seed of the kingdom, before the enemy, who is eagerly waiting for the opportunity, can scatter tares. Two well qualified agents have already offered themselves for this great service, but *six* at least will be required for its commencement; and we trust that those Christian friends who have long joined in prayer to the God of Missions for the downfall of tyranny and superstition in Madagascar, will now blend with their thanksgivings their continued and earnest supplications to the Divine Head of the Church, that He would thrust forth an adequate number of devoted labourers, who, after a season of faithful and self-denying toil, shall be rewarded with a glorious harvest.

“Antananarivo, September 11th 1861.

“TO REV. WM. ELLIS,

“WE have received the letter that you wrote in the month of June, 1861, which came from London, and we rejoice at the exhortation you gave for our continuance in Jesus Christ, and your remembrance of us in your prayers to God; and that the Brethren and Sisters with you ceased not to entreat God on behalf of the Brethren and Sisters with us.

“And now God has heard the prayers which we have offered to Him, and Madagascar is wide open for the Word of God; those that were in bonds are now all released from their chains, and are come to Antananarivo. The pilgrims that were in hiding places are now to be seen; and these are now new things with us.

“On Friday, the 23rd of August, Ranavalona the Queen died, and Rakotond Radama was raised to be the King of Madagascar—on the 23rd of August, 1861, he, Radama II., was raised to be the King.

“But there was nearly a contention about it, for Prince Ramboasalama hired many people to set him upon the throne, and there was nearly a struggle at Antananarivo among the people. But God overturned their foolish plans to nothing, and the officers, and the judges, and the leaders of the people were banished by the king, and sent away as exiles. Prince Ramboasalama was also banished from Antananarivo, and those people that were chained and banished were those people that were strong in persecuting and did not like the Christians. And now we thank God for subduing the enemy.

“When the people heard it proclaimed that Radama II. reigned, all the people both great and small rejoiced exceedingly; and the Commander-in-Chief, Rainiharo's son and his family, and some of the officers and Christians, did all to

cause Radama II. to reign. But all these people had not power enough to do that, for it was God who sought to do good for Madagascar, and gave strength to these people to cause Radama II. to reign.

"And on Thursday, the 29th August, 1861, we that were in concealment appeared: Rainivao, Ramiandry, Rainiketaka, Razaka, Rabodo, and Andrianbahiny; then all the people were astonished when they saw us that we were alive and not yet buried or eaten by the dogs, and there were a great many of the people desiring to see us, for they considered us as dead—and this is what astonished them. On the 9th of September those that were in fetters came to Antananarivo, but they could not walk on account of the weight of their heavy fetters and their weak and feeble bodies.

"And this we tell you our beloved friend, that whosoever of our Brethren or Sisters that wish to come up to Antananarivo, there is no obstacle in the way—all is free, for Radama II. said to us: 'Write to our friends in London, and say that Radama II. reigns, and say, that whosoever wishes to come up can come.' And bring all the Bibles and Tracts with you, for we long to see your face, if it be the will of God. We are much in want of medicine, for many are sick and feeble among the Christians, and we long for you to come up to Antananarivo. And we visit you, and we visit your wife, and we visit your children, and all the Brethren and Sisters in the faith; until we meet may God bless you, saith

"RAINIVAO.

"RAMIANDRY.

"RAINITAHINA.

"RABE.

"RAZAKATOSA.

"RAZAKA.

"RATSILAINGET.

"And all the Brethren and Sisters salute you."

CHINA.

PROGRESS OF DR. LOCKHART TO THE CITIES OF TIEN-TSIN AND PEKING.

Our friend Dr. Lockhart has been greatly encouraged by the favour of Divine Providence, which has crowned with success his enterprising endeavour to advance northward of Shanghae, and, if possible, to reach the IMPERIAL CAPITAL of China. His very interesting letters, which we insert, contain a description of his voyage and journeys; and our readers will see from the narrative, that Missionaries for China must be men capable of enduring hardness, and willing to meet toil and danger in their Master's service.

The visit of Dr. Lockhart to TIEN-TSIN was particularly cheering to our afflicted Brother the Rev. JOSEPH EDKINS, who had just before been called, by the mysterious providence of God, to lose his excellent wife and devoted fellow-labourer. This great city, which appears, even beyond what is common in China, to be distinguished by the want both of comfort and

cleanliness, presents nevertheless an extensive field for Missions; and is additionally important as the highway to PEKING. The commencement of Mr. Edkins's labours has already been attended with the Divine blessing, and we hope that ere long he will be joined by some faithful fellow-labourer for this vast field.

“ Tien-tsin, September 7th, 1861.

“ MY DEAR FRIEND,—I left Shanghae, August 29th, arrived off the promontory of Shan-tung and anchored in Chefoo bay the night of the 31st—a good passage of three days. The following morning I landed and saw Mr. Cowie, who has been there for some time, and at 11 o'clock I started in the steamer, and the following day arrived at the Peiho; went on shore to see the forts—the scene of Admiral Hope's defeat in 1859—now in possession of the English. The next day I got a passage in a French gun-boat and passed up the river, but could not reach the city of Tien-tsin, so General Stoneley, Dr. Gordon, and I, started to walk up. It was now 8 P.M., pitch dark, and the wind blew out our lantern; one went back to the village with great difficulty through the mud, to get another light, and we started again on our five mile walk. Oh! such a walk, or struggle, or plunge as it was—heavy rain, high wind, thick mud, and deep ruts full of water, into which we stumbled and fell; but we soon got so dirty that we did not mind that—happily we did not again lose our light. The road was a broad earthen road which the rain softened into deep mud, and made our progress as through a slough of despond.

“ In two hours we got to the suburbs, and I went to the friend with whom I am staying, got dry clothes which were too short for me—a fire and hot tea, and was dry, clean, and comfortable. I was very stiff and limpy the next day, but am quite well again now, and our adventure is only a droll remembrance of the entrance to this place.

DESCRIPTION OF THE CITY.

“ *Tien-tsin* is a large, busy, active city, but one of the filthiest places I ever put foot in. The streets are unpaved, and the rain softens the earth, which is worked up by the mule carts of the country into a state that is something surprising, but rather unpleasant to stumble into. The filth of the place makes it very unhealthy during the hot season, and it is not a good climate, fearfully hot in summer and shockingly cold in winter; but it is a crowded, thriving, active place—is on the *Peiho* at the north end of the Grand Canal, an important city, and *must be a station of the London Missionary Society*, on account of its proximity to Peking. At present we have not free entrance to Peking, but I hope soon to get my passport, which I have applied for, and go there as soon as possible, but I do not know when. We do not decide whether Peking or this is to be the chief station, but eventually I hope Peking will be the Station, and Tien-tsin the Out-station. Here Mr. Edkins has a house and little chapel attached to it. This we must for the present retain, till we can see our course more clearly. By and bye, I hope he will be with me at Peking, and when we get the promised new Missionaries from you, which I calculate on in a few months, we shall be able to keep both places easily—God granting us life and health. For the time, we rent here, but we must look out for land, and build a house in a better situation than the one we have, and out of the filth and stench, of which you

can have no idea. It is clear that we should retain our position at this place: and Edkins is also fully possessed with this idea, that Peking and Tien-tsin are the points for the London Missionary Society to sustain in the north. I expect we shall in time be able to find Out-stations from both these important cities.

"As to my own movements, I wait for my passport, when I shall take carts and proceed to Peking at once, hoping God will bless my work. I suppose I shall be there next week, but I write my letters at once, lest my passport should come sooner, for then I go straightway.

"The Emperor of China is dead. He died of paralysis, August 22nd. I shall be able to tell you more about this from Peking; but it is said that the young heir to the throne is only eight years old. The regency is said to be anti-foreign. Prince Kung is not of the Council, but retained in his office as Minister for Foreign Affairs. I do not think this state of things looks well for peace; so we may have a revolution as well as a rebellion in China; but the Lord reigneth, and He doeth all things well; and I trust to be able to prosecute my work without hindrance. * * *

SECURING MISSION PREMISES, AND ATTENDANCE OF THE PEOPLE ON CHRISTIAN WORSHIP.

"The new English settlement here is a good position—all the front lots are sold, but I have sent in an application for a lot which may be granted in addition. I shall take it in my own name and responsibility, and it will do for our house if we so decide—if not I can then sell it. Edkins's little chapel I am much pleased with; he gets congregations of intelligent, decent people. I was with him yesterday—the service was partly reading, partly explanatory, and partly address; and the hearers were very attentive, and made sensible remarks. I am thus far pleased with the people and their evident cultivation. I shall slip into the dialect in a little time, and I doubt not I shall be as much interested in all my work here as I anticipated. It is a fine field, and much will be done, by God's blessing, among the people here and at Peking. God has opened up a way to this part—let us go in and possess it for Him. * * *

"I am much pleased with the congregation. I have been to all the meetings on Sunday and week days, and much is doing, and much hoped for, and there is good prospect of success. But you must send us men as soon as possible, if we are to occupy this place and Peking—they are both important. If you send us help in the winter, we can have it by spring;—till March we are frozen up—that is, from December to March.

"Edkins, like a Christian soldier, finds his solace to his grief in his work. With kind regards to the Directors and Mr. Prout,

"I am, yours very truly,

REV. DR. TIDMAN.

(Signed) WM. LOCKHART.

"3 P.M. I am to have my passport to-morrow at 12, and then I start in carts for Peking."

Dr. Lockhart's expectation of obtaining a passport from the British Ambassador was shortly realized, and the following letter contains a description of his advance to the capital and his reception by Mr. BRUCE.

"Peking, September 18th, 1861.

"MY DEAR FRIEND,—I have arrived, by God's great goodness, at the end of my long journey, and am at Peking, living in this Tartar city, at the British Legation, as Mr. Bruce's guest. As soon as I got my passport, I started, and in five carts journeyed the hundred miles from Tien-tsin to Peking; it took me two and a half days to do it. What a contrast with the beginning and end of my journey! I was two hours slipping down to Dover, one hundred miles from London, and the final one hundred miles were nearly three days in accomplishing. However, at last I rolled in my cart under the great gates, and entered the Imperial city, thanking God for all the way in which He had led me, and given me grace to enter on this place as the hoped-for sphere of labour. Mr. Bruce has been very kind, and promises to help me; at present I am a visitor, but I shall be very loath to go away, and shall try all plans to secure my residence here. I believe this will be accomplished, and that soon I shall be able to report that I have entered on my work in this place. When once settled here, I think I shall be little disposed to leave for Hankow or other places, till on my return home I may go there.

DESCRIPTION OF PEKING, AND PROSPECTS OF USEFULNESS.

"This is a grand place for work; it is the capital, the vital heart of the empire. I expected to find much dirt here, and *it is* here in quantity; but still there is much of great interest—its walls, its gates, its streets and palaces are all vast and fine. I have seen the old Jesuit Observatory on a grand terrace on the walls, with its neat bronze instruments by Verbiest, Ricci, Schaal, and others—not used at present; they are immense things, and richly ornamented. Also, in another part of the city, the old Romish cathedral; on its gate is the inscription, 'Via regia cœli 1657.' The walls were painted by Ghirardine. It is being repaired most fully after long neglect and decay. I am going to the old cemetery, where Ricci, Schaal, and many others of the old missionaries lie interred; it is outside the city, in the West.

"I hope my coming will be the commencement of Protestant Missions in Peking, and that the London Missionary Society will not give up the place. There is a house I shall try to get in a few days, but owing to the death of the Emperor, affairs are unsettled, and nothing can be done just now. When Mr. Bruce feels at liberty to attend to this house affair, I shall try to buy it, as it is of consequence to procure permanent quarters; and I should only be too glad to purchase, if only to commit you to the keeping up the station. The more I see of the place, the more important, in every way, does it appear to me.

"To-day is the anniversary of the captivity of the prisoners, and of the battle of Chang-kea-wan. I passed over the battle-field last week; and, curiously enough, Major B——, who came out to get tidings of his son's fate, leaves Peking on his return. He is not satisfied with anything he hears of the affair.

"Excuse a short letter, as I have just found that a gentleman is leaving, and this may be sent on with the chance of catching a mail.

"Yours very truly,

(Signed)

"W. LOCKHART.

"REV. DR. TIDMAN."

THE YANG-TSI-KIANG—THE “GREAT RIVER” OF CHINA.

OUR enterprising Missionary, the REV. GRIFFITH JOHN, has made a voyage up the YANG-TSI to HAN-KOW, with a view to form a permanent Missionary settlement in that great emporium of commerce, with a population, though now greatly reduced, of not less than *one million souls*. The result of his inquiries is encouraging, and we doubt not that, by the blessing of God, a Christian Church will shortly be established in this heathen city.

The description given by our Brother of the GREAT RIVER must prove both interesting and instructive to every attentive reader; and we trust, that hereafter the messengers of mercy will be found on its mighty waters, visiting the several provinces of China, through which it rolls in its majestic course of nearly THREE THOUSAND MILES.

“Hankow, September 18th, 1861.

“MY DEAR BROTHER,—In company with Mr. Wilson I left Shanghae on June 9th, and arrived at Hankow on the 21st. Our object in visiting the place was to see whether it was desirable and practicable to establish a Mission station here, in the present state of the surrounding country. We had not remained here many days before we became deeply impressed with its importance, and of the desirableness of its being occupied without delay. I know of no place in China that has a stronger claim to the prompt attention of the Society. Having made up our minds on this point, our next task was to look out for a suitable house, and after a great deal of searching, and a vast amount of talking, we succeeded in procuring one that will answer our purpose for the present.

PERILS OF THE VOYAGE.

“With the view of bringing my family to Hankow, I returned to Shanghae on August 6th, in a native boat. On the way we encountered a terrible squall, which threatened the immediate destruction of our crazy craft. The crew, with the exception of one man, lost all presence of mind, and, having given up all for lost, they sat down trembling like so many aspen leaves. But the storm soon passed away, and we were left monuments of the providential goodness of God’s mercy.

“On the 2nd September, accompanied by my family, I bid adieu to Shanghae, and reached Hankow on the 12th. Since, I have been busily engaged in getting things into order, and in a day or two I hope to be able to commence daily services in our preaching-hall.

YANG-TSI-KIANG.

“The river *Yang-tsi* is deservedly celebrated throughout the world. It is known in China by the terms, the ‘*Son of the Ocean*,’ the ‘*Great River*,’ the ‘*Girdle of China*,’ &c. It takes its rise on the south-western side of the Bayan-kara, in Tsing-hai or Koko-nor. At the distance of 1300 miles it joins the Yah-lung Kiang, in Yun-nan. Above this junction its main trunk is called King-sha Kiang; viz., Golden Sand River; below it is called *Yang-tsi Kiang* and *Ta Kiang*, or Great River. Its entire length in a direct line is about 2000 miles, and about 3000 in all its windings. For four or five months of every year its great body and depth afford ample room for the *largest* steamers, *hundreds* of miles above Hankow, and

throughout the year for vessels of a smaller kind. Its tributaries are large and numerous; and the basin drained by this magnificent river is estimated at 750,000 square miles. Its water is very muddy, by reason of the large quantity of silt which it carries in its bosom, and deposits in the form of islands along its channel. The current is strong at all times, but exceedingly so during the annual rising of the water. The flooding commences about the end of the fourth Chinese moon, and reaches its maximum height in the seventh, when it begins again to subside. It rises annually from thirty to thirty-five feet, and sometimes much higher. About twelve years ago it rose forty-five feet, and the whole of Hankow was twelve feet under water. Much property was destroyed, and many lives lost. Communication was carried on by means of small boats. These visitations are, however, but rare. Were it otherwise, Hankow, instead of being the greatest mart in the empire, would have been an unknown mud-hut village. During most of the above period all the low country, for miles on both banks, is under water. In June, the country from Nanking to Hankow presented a remarkable spectacle. Both banks were obliterated; most of the islands had wholly disappeared; many a village had been partially or wholly swept away; where, at other seasons, the river is only half a mile wide, there it spread out into a vast sheet of water, pierced here and there by tops of trees and the roofs of houses, and lost in the embraces of the horizon. The god of the land and grain was to be seen occasionally seated on a high mound or bank, having been removed from his watery shrine by his worshipper, who believes in his omnipotence to save and bless others, though impotent to save himself. At some villages the people were seen clinging to their mud walls, though surrounded by the devouring element, anxiously waiting the next move of the 'Son of the Ocean.'

"At present the general appearance of things is considerably changed. The banks are becoming more defined, the islands have reappeared, the people are returning, the mud-huts are being rebuilt and repaired, and the grass and green herb are beginning to spring forth and beautify the plain. Along the banks of the river there are many cities, towns, and villages. At most places anarchy, poverty, and wretchedness seem to reign. For about ten years the whole country, from Chin-kiang to Hankow, has been a battle-field or a camp. Most of the cities and towns have been lost and won again and again. The river has been almost blocked up, and the native trade suspended during the above period. Chin Kiang, Nanking, Wú-hú, Ngan-king, Kiú-kiang, are mere camps, and though formerly flourishing and important, are now wretched, and, for the most part, commercially worthless. Such is the river and the present aspect of things along its banks.

THE PROVINCES THROUGH WHICH THE YANG-TSI PASSES.

"Some idea of the importance of this river, both in a Missionary and commercial point of view, may be formed from the nature and magnificence of the provinces through which it passes.

"There is the province of SI-CHUEN (*i. e.*, Four Streams), whose area is estimated at 166,800 English square miles, and whose population, according to the Census of 1812, is upwards of *twenty-one millions*. It is the largest province of the eighteen. It is rich in grain, silk, tea, horses, metals, musk, and rhubarb. Its mineral productions are abundant. The climate is reported to be good, and the scenery grand and beautiful. The Yang-tsi Kiang receives some of its largest tributaries from this province.

"The population of YUN-NAN (*i. e.*, the South of the Cloudy Mountains) is between *five and six millions*, and its area about 108,000 square miles. It is bounded south by Annam, Laos, and Siam, and west by Burmah. A considerable trade is carried on between these countries and China through Yun-nan. Very little is known of the province and its resources. The Yang-tsi Kiang enters the province on the north-west.

"KWEI-CHEU (*i. e.*, The Noble Region) contains a population about as large as that of Yun-nan. Its area is about 64,554 square miles. Its productions consist of rice, wheat, musk, tobacco, timber, and cassia; it abounds also in lead, copper, quicksilver, and iron. The poppy also is largely cultivated in this province, as well as in those of Si-chuen and Yun-nan. Its cultivation has been more than doubled within the last few years. The native opium bids fair to supplant the foreign, being not much inferior in quality, and far cheaper in price.

"HU-NAN is 74,320 square miles, and contains a population of about *nineteen millions*. Its mountains are lofty, and its plains extremely fertile. The Tung-ting lake is the largest in the empire. The mountains of Hu-nan supply many a province with timber and coal. Malachite, iron, and lead are also excavated.

"HU-PUH, the province in which I now write, is about 70,000 square miles. Its population is more than *twenty-seven millions*. Its productions are corn, rice, silk, cotton, tea, fish, and timber. It contains the largest mart in China, and one of the largest in the world. Its position is central, and commands an easy access to every part of the country.

"KIANG-SI is 72,176 square miles, and contains a population of *twenty-three millions*. It is celebrated for the beauty of its natural scenery, the porcelain manufactories of King-tuh Chun, and as containing [the residence of Ch'ü-Hi, the Commentator of Confucius, and the greatest philosopher of China.

"NGAN-HWEI is about 48,000 square miles, and contains a population of about *thirty-four millions*.

"And, finally, there is KIANG-SU, with its population of nearly *thirty-eight millions*.

"In these regions the beauty and riches of China are most amply displayed; and whether we consider their agricultural resources, their great manufactories, their various productions, their many canals and tributary rivers, these two provinces doubtless constitute the best territory of China.

"Such is the vast territory into which we are introduced, and the immense population with which we are brought into contact, by the recent opening up of this 'Great River.' But this is not all. With this river at our command, we can with ease, by means of its numerous affluents, penetrate those provinces which lie on the north and south of those which line the banks of the Yang-tsi: and eventually we shall be able, if necessary, to proceed beyond the confines of China Proper into the very heart of Tartary and Thibet.

HANKOW.—DESCRIPTION OF THE CITY.

"A Roman Catholic Missionary, writing of this spot in 1845, says:—"The night had already closed in when we reached the place, where the river is entirely covered with vessels of all sizes and forms, congregated here from all parts. I hardly think there is another port in the world so frequented as this, which passes, too, as among the most commercial in the empire. We entered one of the open ways, a sort of

street, having each side defined by floating shops, and after four hours toilsome navigation through the difficult labyrinth, arrived at the place of debarkation. For the space of five leagues one can only see houses along the shore, and an infinitude of beautiful and strange-looking vessels in the river, some at anchor and others passing up and down at all hours.'

"Ere it was burnt down by the rebels, about five years ago, it must have presented a wonderful spectacle. It even now reminds one of such cities as Sú-cheu, Hang-cheu, and Canton. The streets are wide, the shops are large and deep, and the population is great. Representatives of all the provinces in China are to be found here, and all the variety of the productions of the whole country were formerly brought to this mart. The rebels have visited the place four times. On the first three, the persons and property of the people were respected. On the fourth occasion, however, the people having joined the Imperialists in opposition to the insurgents, the place was converted into ashes. Notwithstanding, it is recovering itself rapidly, and the people say that one year of peace and security would restore it to its pristine glory and importance; a more convincing proof of its inherent vitality is not needed than the flourishing aspect which it now presents, after such a fearful conflagration.

"I was told but the other day, by a respectable foreign merchant here, that since June the trade of Hankow has not been less than two millions sterling, and that in all probability it will be six millions next year, at the same season. The place is quite imposing in its general appearance. The principal street is, the natives say, about ten miles from the lowest point on the Yang-tsí to the highest point on the Han. On the opposite side of the Yang-tsí is Wú-chang, the provincial capital. The city is large and prettily situated. It is divided into two sections by a range of hills. Its population in former times must have been about 800,000. The circumference of the wall is about ten miles. On the opposite side of the Han river is the city of Han-yang. This is a small city, and of no great commercial importance. In former times the population of these three places was probably between two millions and a half and three millions. Well has it been termed by the Chinese Tien-chia-chí-chung (*i. e.*, Middle of the Empire) and Tien-hia-chí-sin (*i. e.*, Heart of the Empire). Commercially it was so, and is destined to be so again. The merchants are quite alive to the importance and advantage of the place. There are no less than twenty-two foreign hong opened at the place already.

EFFORTS MADE BY THE ROMAN CATHOLICS IN THIS PROVINCE.

"Neither have the Roman Catholics been blind to the advantages which this place presents for carrying on the work of proselytism. Three young men, who had just arrived from Europe, were my fellow-passengers to Hankow. There are twelve foreign Missionaries and thirteen ordained natives in this province. They have 15,000 converts. They complain that the work makes but slow progress at present, on account of the prevailing impression that Christianity is a political institution, that the Missionaries are the emissaries of foreign princes, and that the preaching of the Gospel is only an ingenious way of preparing the minds of the people for the advent of new masters.

"This is their head-quarters in the province. The Bishop of Hú-puh is also the Pope's Legate. The Church of Rome has not been slow to send Missionaries to other parts of this glorious sphere. Men have been despatched to all parts of

the empire. They are determined to have China, if men, money, talent, and devotedness can secure it. The Romish Church in her sphere is as active as the merchant is in his. It is high time for Protestant England to ponder deeply the enormous crime of leaving this noble prize in possession of the devil, or letting it pass quietly into the hands of 'the Man of Sin.' Oh, where is our love to our Saviour, our longing for the salvation of souls, our interest in the moral and spiritual elevation of our race, gone? May God send His Spirit to awaken within us a sense of our sin and shame.

"Yours, very truly,

[(Signed)

"GRIFFITH JOHN.

"REV. DR. TIDMAN.

"P.S.—I have forgotten to mention that, so far, my experimental preaching here has been quite satisfactory. I have been preaching and distributing books in the streets to a considerable extent. The preaching is generally listened to attentively, and the books are received gladly. The names of God and Jesus, and certain terms peculiar to the Christian religion, are quite familiar to many, having heard them from the insurgents. I am not able to say as yet what will be the result of the discovery of the identity of the terms. I remember two or three cases in which my preaching was objected to, on account of its being identical with the doctrine of the 'Monsters,' as they term the rebels.

"Generally, however, they seem to be indifferent on this point, and listen very quietly.

"G. J."

SHANGHAE.

PROGRESS OF THE GOSPEL IN THE CITY AND SURROUNDING COUNTRY DURING THE PRESENT YEAR.

OUR Brethren at SHANGHAE have suffered serious interruption in their work from the continued presence, within a few miles, of a large body of Insurgents, who have been watching for an opportunity to take the city. In the execution of this purpose, they have hitherto been deterred; but the country around has been devastated, and the people either slaughtered or dispersed. Nevertheless, our Brethren have not ceased regularly to visit several out-stations, and to preach the Gospel to the afflicted people; and they now report the gratifying fact that in the city and the surrounding districts, nearly TWO HUNDRED Native Converts have been admitted to the fellowship of the Church—a fact which cannot fail to awaken both astonishment and gratitude.

The following most gratifying Report has been received from the Rev. John Macgowan, writing on behalf of himself and his associates at Shanghai:—

"Shanghai, October 4th, 1861.

"DEAR SIR,—In reviewing the past six months, we rejoice to believe that, although discouragements in preaching the Gospel have existed, and do still exist,

yet that there is much to light up the gloom which idolatry has cast over the land, and to induce the Missionary to believe that the Spirit of God is at work among the masses of the people.

DIFFICULTIES AND DISCOURAGEMENTS.

“The discouragements are already known to you. They arise principally from the apathy with which the Chinese regard the future life. In the majority of cases, they appear to be totally indifferent as to what may be their condition when they have passed away from this world; and therefore, when the reward of the Christian is presented, as an inducement to believe in Christ and Him crucified, it presents none of those attractions which appear so great in the eye of the inhabitants of Western Nations. Another impediment which lies in the way of the speedy reception of the Gospel is the very imperfect idea which the Chinese have in regard to sin. They cannot be brought to look upon it in that heinous light in which it is presented to us in the Word of God: in fact, very few are willing to admit that they have any sin at all; and therefore, when the Gospel is preached, denouncing man as the subject of sin and corruption, it clashes with all their preconceived ideas, and brings in a doctrine which is almost wholly new to them. These discouragements, however, are just such as might have been expected as the results of centuries of idolatry. The hearts which have been so long alienated from the true God, cannot be supposed to have retained any true conception of His nature or requirements. On the other hand, we are happy to inform you that, during the last six months, the Gospel has been steadily gaining ground; our numbers are continually increasing, and the number of Christian professors in this heathen land is being gradually augmented. The utmost efforts have been put forth to bring the knowledge of the way of salvation within the reach of as many as possible. We have had daily services in the City, both in the large and small chapels. The several *country stations* have also been frequently visited, and latterly a plan has been adopted by which the Chinese Hospital, with its immense daily attendance, shall be thoroughly evangelized. We also have in prospect the opening of a place for preaching on what is called the Mo-loo, in which a morning service will be held. The importance of this district has been already brought before your notice in a letter from Mr. John. Since that time the population has very much increased, numbers flocking to this and the other parts of Shanghae from the disturbed districts. Our proposed plan, therefore, will bring the Gospel within the hearing of great numbers who have never as yet heard it, and who may not have the time or the inclination to come to our chapels in the City.

LABOURS AND SUCCESS.

“During the past six months, our greatest success has been in some of the country places. Many obstacles which exist in Shanghae to the spread of the Gospel, are not found there. Here, every one seems immersed in selfishness, or influenced in some degree by the debasing influence of the foreign residents; whilst there, much more simplicity is found, and a readier assent given to the doctrines of the Cross. In T'say-So, for instance, our success has been altogether remarkable; in six months *seventeen* members have been admitted by baptism into Christ's Church, whilst not a single individual has been brought under Church discipline. In reference to T'say-So, we most gladly take this opportunity of bearing witness to the very great efficiency of Medical Missions in furthering the cause of Christ. It

is the testimony of many residing there, that the feelings of the people in regard to Christianity have been very considerably changed from what they formerly were. Amongst other causes which have tended to produce this change, the most prominent one is a very remarkable cure effected by Dr. Henderson, on one of the inhabitants of that place. This man had been afflicted for several years by a disease which was considered by the Chinese doctors to be altogether beyond the reach of man. He was brought to our hospital at Shanghai, and in a few weeks was able to return to his home rejoicing. This case has had a most powerful effect upon the minds of the people, and a turn has been given to affairs, which we believe to be the commencement of a great in-gathering of souls.

"Independently of what has been done in Shanghai, and of what is still being carried on, a great deal has been done in the country, in the way of Bible and Tract distribution. Many families have been supplied with the Word of Life or with epitomes of Gospel truth; several districts have been visited and preached to, and well-founded hopes are cherished that the doctrine of Christ crucified has shed light over many a dark soul. The number of members now belonging to the Church at Shanghai amounts to sixty-two, showing an increase of *ten* members during the past six months. Tsanka-Azah consists of thirty-eight, of whom *eight* have been received during the same period; Lui-kaong of thirty-three, of whom *eleven* have been baptized; T'say-So of twenty-three, of whom *seventeen* have been admitted; Súng-Keang of thirty-five, of whom *three* have been baptized—making the total number of converts in Shanghai and the surrounding districts ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY-ONE.

"Thus you will see that steady progress is being made in every direction; and now that our several situations have been assigned to us, we shall be able to concentrate our efforts to better purpose; and I confidently hope and believe that the coming six months will see a still greater increase of Church members.

"I remain, dear Sir,

"On behalf of the Committee,

"Yours very sincerely,

(Signed) "JOHN MACGOWAN.

"REV. DR. TIDMAN."

POK-LO.

No event, however interesting, in connection with the Society's long continued and extended labours in China, surpasses in importance the origin and progress of the cause of Christ at POK-LO. It is a town of about fifteen thousand inhabitants, situated in the Canton Province, and about a hundred miles from the British Colony of *Hong Kong*. To render the present communications more intelligible and instructive to our readers, it may be necessary to recapitulate the facts connected with the brief history of this interesting Mission.

In the year 1856, our honoured friend Dr. Legge reported the interesting case of Ch'eä, a Christian convert, from Pok-lo. He was a man advanced in years, and his mind had been awakened to the truth and divinity of the Gospel by instructions he had received from a colporteur

in the service of the British and Foreign Bible Society, and he came to Hong Kong seeking further counsel from our Missionaries. He was admitted to the privileges of the Church, and shortly returned to his native town. In the year following he again visited the colony, accompanied by a Native Convert; in 1858 he made another visit, attended by two other Converts, and in the year 1859 he appeared with two more. All these had been brought to embrace the truth of Christ by his means. In the early part of 1860, Ch'eä again presented himself to Dr. Legge, with *nine* additional candidates for Christian baptism, making a total of *fourteen* souls brought to the knowledge of the Saviour by the Christian zeal of this venerable man. In the spring of 1860 the Rev. John Chalmers, accompanied by Tsun-Sheen, the Chinese Evangelist, made a visit to Pok-lo, where they were greatly cheered both by the steadfastness of the converts already received, and by the urgent application of many of the people for Christian baptism; and of these, *forty-four* were deemed suitable subjects for that ordinance.

In the month of January last, *sixteen* additional individuals from Pok-lo and its vicinity were received into the visible Church by Dr. Legge, at Hong Kong, "making a total," as our friend observed, "up to that time, of *eighty-five* individuals who had publicly come over to the Christian camp."

In May last both Dr. Legge and Mr. Chalmers again visited Pok-lo and the surrounding country, when they received *upwards of forty* additional converts; and arrangements were then made for opening a sanctuary in which the Native Christians should meet to enjoy the truths and ordinances of the Gospel.

Such had been the rise and progress of the kingdom of God. The seed of truth sown in the heart of an aged and obscure individual had been watered by the grace of the Holy Spirit, and through progressive years it had brought forth thirty, sixty, and a hundred fold. All was promising; and it was hoped that a European Missionary might shortly be appointed to this inland station, and preach the Gospel without let or hindrance. These bright prospects have, however, been suddenly overcast. In the early part of October, Dr. Legge received intelligence that a spirit of enmity and persecution against the Native Brethren had been exhibited by the higher class of their countrymen; and, after obtaining an assurance of redress from the Governor of Canton and a native officer to protect him on the journey, he hastened to Pok-lo. The result of his visit is communicated in a letter dated 14th October, from which we supply the following extracts:—

Hong Kong, 14th October, 1861.

"DEAR BROTHER,—I returned yesterday from a second visit made to Pok-lo, and hasten to give you some account of it, with the reasons which led to it.

"In the month of July we effected the purchase of a small house in the city of

Pok-lo, in the name of the Society, and were proceeding to have it fitted up as a chapel, hoping that it would be the first of many places of worship in that district into which the people might be gathered in the name of God and of Christ. But Satan was not to be cast out so easily. One of the gentry came forward and laid claim to the property. We wished to submit the matter to the decision of the district magistrate. Our opponent, however, took violent possession and proceeded from one act of aggression to another, till affairs wore a very threatening aspect as concerns the safety of our Native Brethren. Fortunately we were able to avail ourselves of the kind feelings and influence of Mr. Parkes, one of the allied Commissioners in charge of Canton. In consequence of his earnest representations, the Governor-General took step after step to secure the vindication of our Treaty rights, and to repress the violence of evil men ; but nothing was effected.

"On the 2nd inst. I went to Canton to have personal communication with Mr. Chalmers on the course we should take. On the 3rd we saw Mr. Parkes, when he asked me if I was prepared to proceed at once to Pok-lo. I had a plan to go there a few weeks later and see what I could do single-handed with the magistrates and gentry ; but I could not hesitate to put myself into Mr. Parkes' hands. 'It would show,' he said, 'that we were in earnest, and he had never known the Chinese authorities but to yield when they were assured of that.' On his representation the Governor-General deputed a special officer to go with me to Pok-lo to insure my safety, and to procure me free intercourse with the magistrates and gentry. A pious friend was willing to accompany me, and with the change of the tide, on the morning of the 5th, we left Canton.

"My escort proved an agreeable friendly man, and gave me his letter of instructions to read and copy.

"On the morning of the 8th, we sighted Pok-lo, and had hardly done so, when a boat met us with the superintendent of police on board. He was sent forward to announce that '*the thing was settled*,' and that the magistrate, who had gone to Wye-chow, would be back in the course of the day, and deliver the title deeds of the house, regularly stamped, and put me, moreover, publicly in possession of the premises.

"This was joyful intelligence. It had happened as Mr. Parkes had said. Up to the day before, every one of the Governor-General's despatches had proved but a *brutum fulmen*. The thunder might roar in Canton, but what cared they a hundred miles off? On Monday, however, they got news overland that a special officer was on his way, having an Englishman with him, to require full and immediate justice. The effect was immediate and powerful. Three of our Native Brethren came off and told me that the district magistrate had been suddenly roused to activity. Late in the evening before, he had sent for the former owner of the house, and then for the representatives of the gentry, and with daylight that morning police-runners had been about, erasing every vestige of the offensive and threatening placards.

"The magistrate did return from Wye-Chow in the evening, and soon after came on board our boat, bringing the title-deeds with him. I have not time to relate the particulars of my conversation with him. He submitted to any amount of remonstrance on the inconsistencies of his statements. I felt both pity and shame for him, and was glad when he went away, leaving the documents with me.

"During the night the prefect of Wye-Chow arrived, along with the magistrate of the adjoining district of Kwyee-Sheen, and other officers. In the course of Wed-

nesday forenoon I was visited by this magistrate and a military officer of the third degree, and to them I gave in writing my own views. They had given me the title-deeds, and were to put me in public possession of the house. So far well; but I must require two things more. First, as they had allowed placards against foreigners and all Christians to be posted up both in Pok-lo and Wye-Chow, they must issue proclamations in both places, containing the 8th and 12th Articles of the English Treaty, which stipulated for the protection of Chinese Christians, and the right of Missionaries to buy land and houses, to build chapels, and to preach in any part of the country. Second, they must do their utmost to apprehend Soo Hoy-ü, who, they said, was now in hiding, and deal with him in some way which should mark their sense of the enormity of his conduct. It was not for me, as a Missionary, to ask that he should be punished; Christ came not to destroy men's lives, but to save them; but it belonged to *them* to show themselves a terror to evil doers.

“They pledged themselves that both these things should be done.

“When these officers had gone, I was visited by four of the gentry—the heads, indeed, of the general committee of the gentry of the district—and it was my task to lecture them from the Treaty and the Scriptures. I hope the interview was productive of good. But, like the officers, they were all complaisance. I longed for some show of resistance, but there was none. I might bray them in the mortar, but they took it, or made as if they took it, all in good part.

“In the afternoon we went on shore to an entertainment at the magistracy, where the prefect of Wye-Chow took the lead. He excused himself for not visiting me in the boat, on the ground of lameness, and he was evidently labouring under a severe attack of gout. I went over the same points with him as I had done with the magistrate of Kwye-Sheen, and with the same result—his apparent approval and assent. By-and-bye nine of the gentry came in, and expressed their sense of the bad conduct of Soo Hoy-ü, and their satisfaction that the matter was adjusted. This over, we moved in procession through half-a-dozen streets, crowded with spectators, to the house, where the prefect formally handed it over to me. Then the gentry made their appearance again, and there was a great amount of speech-making on both sides. I told them that the house would now be converted into a hall for the preaching of the Gospel, and I hoped it would be a great blessing to the city and district; yea, the spiritual birthplace of many of them then present. They answered that they did not doubt it!

“The procession was re-formed, and they conducted me back to the river.

“I was really overwhelmed with astonishment at the course of things, and could hardly arrange my thoughts to acknowledge aright the wonderful ordering of events in the providence of God. Never was I so disgusted with the deceit in which the higher classes of the Chinese are steeped; never did I feel so much the *renewing* work which is necessary for all the people.

“I saw at intervals a good many of the Christians, who were rejoicing, as birds escaped from the snare of the fowler, while I spoke of the gratitude they owed to God. I cautioned them to make a right use of the deliverance He had given them, and, instead of glorying over their enemies, to seek with their well-doing to put their ignorance to silence.

“We left Pok-lo on Thursday, and reached Canton on Friday night, and arrived here yesterday, to the great relief of my family, who had not heard from me for a

week, and to be [relieved myself by finding] them all well. God has, indeed, put a new song into our mouth.

"I remain, my dear Brother,
Yours very sincerely,
(Signed)

"JAMES LEGGE.

"REV. DR. TIDMAN."

Within a fortnight after the proceedings described by Dr. Legge in the foregoing communication, he received the painful tidings that his sanguine hopes had for the time been grievously disappointed,—that the native authorities, who had appeared for the hour to yield to the influence of their superior the Governor of Canton, had basely departed from all their engagements, and that they had themselves become parties in a series of cruel persecutions, terminating in the torture and murder of the faithful CH'EA—the proto-martyr in the cause of Protestant Christianity in China.

The facts recorded in this letter, though deeply painful, can awaken neither surprise nor fear in the minds of reflecting Christians. Persecution for Christ's sake, is the sure and invariable result of faith in His name and obedience to His will. But it is no less certain that persecution has ever defeated its own design, and has been overruled by God for the furtherance of the Gospel; and we doubt not that in CHINA, as in MADAGASCAR, the blood of the martyrs will prove the seed of the church.

"Hong Kong, 31st October, 1861.

"DEAR BROTHER,—A sad reverse has taken place in the condition and prospects of our Mission at Pok-lo, during the short time that has elapsed since I wrote to you by the last mail. Indeed, while I was penning my letter to you, and telling you of what great things had been done for us, our dear Brother Ch'ea was in the hands of ruthless enemies, and on the eve of receiving from them, according to the most likely accounts which have reached us, the crown of martyrdom.

When I was at Pok-lo, on the 8th and 9th, I made many references in my communications with the Mandarins and gentry to Soo Hoy-ü, who had been the prime mover in all the opposition to our obtaining a chapel in the city, and had, indeed, advanced a claim to the house which we had purchased. My inquiries were uniformly met with the statement that he was in hiding, but that he would be sought out and punished for the lawless conduct of which he had been guilty. Not a hint was given that there would be any difficulty in dealing with him, or that the happy settlement of our affairs was likely to be disturbed. At the very time when the authorities were feasting me, a flag, at once of rebellion against the Provincial Government, and of persecution against Christianity, was raised at Wye-chow, and several thousand men gathered round it. On the 10th, while I was on my way back to Canton, the Prefect of Wye-chow, and the District Magistrate of Kwyeshen were made prisoners on their return from Pok-lo.

"When I left, Ch'ea remained in temporary charge of the house. He was full of joy, as I was, and unsuspecting of danger. On the evening of the 13th, he was

forcibly carried off by a body of ruffians, led by Soo Hoy-ü and a confederate like himself. They took him to a village not far off, and hung him up all night by the arms and feet to a beam. During the two following days, he suffered much torture and insult, and on the 16th he was taken to the river side, and, on refusing to renounce Christianity, was put to death, and his body thrown into the stream. Such is the account which has reached us. At present I wait for more intelligence before offering any reflections upon it. His Christian Brethren lost sight of him after he was carried off on the 13th; and what they report of his subsequent treatment and death is only the statements floating about in the neighbourhood.

"They lost sight of him, for they had enough to do to take care of themselves. On the 14th, the triumphant foe declared his intention to burn the village of Chük-ün, and the Brethren there, with their families, fled to villages more remote, where they could take refuge with Christian friends. On the 17th, fourteen of them made their way to Canton. The man from whom we purchased the house came here, bringing his wife and daughter with him. Others came from Pok-lo; and, four days ago, two came from Kot-leng, saying that persecution was extending to their neighbourhood as well, and a reward offered for the heads of the two principal men among them.

"I have obtained a copy of part of a placard posted up in Wye-chow, and purporting to be issued by the whole city. It offers 50 dollars for the death of every foreigner coming among them, and 20 dollars for the death of every Chinese aiding in bringing the foreigner there, or in circulating his books.

"Such is the present posture of affairs. Our Brethren are indeed in an evil case.

"There is much about the movement which is not easy to understand. An element of disaffection to the Chinese Government enters largely into it. The flag bears the inscription of 'Security to the Government, and Extermination for Barbarians;' but the whole proceeding is in defiance of the authorities, and the Governor-General said to Mr. Parkes that he himself was the man who was in most danger from it. The leaders, I conceive, are stirring up the hatred of the people to foreigners, and their dislike to Christianity, as a cloak to their own ambitious ends. Of course they are acting in flagrant violation of the stipulations of the Treaty; but what is to be done? The Native Government has not power to enforce the Treaty. Mr. Chalmers has put the affair into the hands of our Consul at Canton, and it remains to be seen what steps the Governor-General will take. Should he not be able to do anything, there remains to us a reference to our Ambassador at Peking; and, should that be ineffectual, it still remains for us to appeal, as we are now doing, to God. We are meeting here every morning this week, for an hour, continuing in prayer and supplication. Nearly fifty Chinese Christians, including five of the refugees, assemble. It is, in fact, their meeting. Painful and discouraging as the thing is for the present, no one seems to doubt but that it will ultimately turn out to the furtherance of the Gospel. There has been much hitherto about the progress of the truth in Pok-lo district, to remind one of the primitive forthgoing of Christianity. Persecution only makes the resemblance more striking. We are ready to inquire, Who will take Ch'ëa's place? But we may not limit the power of God. Will not that country be henceforth contemplated with a new interest, even from heaven?

"The above imperfect narrative will enable you to form a realizing conception of the sad state in which this whole empire is. The Government is effete. The foun-

dations are destroyed. There must be a change in it. Help will come from God, but through what human instrumentality we do not yet perceive.

* * * *

"When I was in Canton, I was much pleased to see the progress which the Wesleyan Missions have made there. They have got four good dwelling-houses, a handsome chapel, and two or three preaching stations in eligible places, where chapels may yet be built. All this they have been able to accomplish by means of a donation from a generous Wesleyan friend in England of £10,000, to be devoted to the building of chapels and houses in India and China. Is there no friend of the London Missionary Society who will similarly come forward to its help in the same way, for *Canton*, *Han-kow*, and *Teen-tsin*? I have thought much of this matter. We ought to go in boldly and numerously, and occupy the land. Our Wesleyan friends are wise—rightly, wisely wise—in their generation: let us learn from them.

"I remain, dear Brother, yours very sincerely,

(Signed) "JAMES LEGGE.

"REV. ARTHUR TIDMAN, D.D."



DECEASE OF MRS. EDKINS.

IN our last number we announced this sad and solemn event, but were unable to give any particulars connected with the illness and decease of our lamented friend. During the month we have received from her bereaved husband the brief but mournful narrative which we now subjoin. From it we are thankful to learn that the mind of the sufferer was sustained in the prospect of the grave by the consolations of the Gospel; and that our Brother, though feeling most deeply the irreparable loss he has suffered, is still comforted in his affliction, and encouraged in his labours, by the presence and blessing of his Saviour.

"Tien-tsin, September 7th, 1861.

"MY DEAR BROTHER,—The mournful intelligence will have reached you by the last mail, that my beloved wife is no more. This bereavement, with which God has been pleased so deeply to afflict me, took place on the morning of the 26th August. The summer here has been very unseasonable and unhealthy, on account of great heat and the want of the usual rain. Mrs. Edkins became ill of diarrhoea, of a very obstinate and weakening kind, which continued for several weeks without yielding to medicine. At the end of July we proceeded down the river to Takoo for the benefit of sea air. This being insufficient, it became necessary to try Chéfoo, and we took passages in a vessel that was to leave in three or four days. We went on board and remained for a week, having at first great hope that the ship, being anchored several miles from land, the fresh sea breezes would have a very favourable influence. But the complaint increasing in intensity, and assuming the form of dysentery, was rapidly bringing the dear sufferer to her end. The departure of the ship was delayed by unforeseen circumstances from day to day, and when medical aid was procured from a Prussian vessel, life was already ebbing fast away.

"Though unconscious during the last hours of her illness, the weeks of bodily weakness and retirement which had preceded the time of her release had been to her a time of much spiritual profit. She gave herself much to prayer, and the reading of the Scriptures, with other devotional books. The employment and the tone of her thoughts were a preparation to her for her great impending change. Her trust was in the merits of Jesus, and her hopes were fixed on the sinless purity of heaven. She loved to converse on the goodness of God, the paternal love of His dispensations, and the happiness of living in that world where there is no sin.

"She had a heart beating warm with Missionary sympathies, and was both useful and rejoiced to be so; but before two years in China had been quite completed, the voice of the Divine Master summoned her away. In her has been lost to the Mission one who had made considerable progress in the language, and who gave promise of effecting much good by her personal influence and efforts.

"This mournful event, all full as it is of gloom and grief to myself personally, I cannot allow to prevent me from prosecuting Missionary labours here. In the midst of saddening associations and remembrances I must continue to labour in the field, as grace from above may assist me to do, and looking for support to that merciful God who has so bitterly afflicted me.

"Mr. Lockhart has now joined me, and I leave it to him to speak of matters connected with the establishment and extension of the Society's operations here.

"I remain, yours very truly,

"REV. DR. TIDMAN."

(Signed) "JOSEPH EDKINS.

RETURN OF MISSIONARIES FROM CHINA.

It is with sincere regret we inform our friends that the Rev. Robert Dawson, of Shanghae, has been compelled, through entire failure of health, to return to his native country. Our Brother, accompanied by Mrs. Dawson and the Rev. Hugh Cowie of Chefoo, embarked at Shanghae in the "Solent," on the 23rd October, ult.

SACRAMENTAL OFFERING TO THE WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' FUND.

It is respectfully requested that the amount specially contributed, in reply to the appeal in our last number, be *transmitted separately and without delay to the REV. EBENEZER PROUT, Home Secretary.*

It is hoped that, should it be found impracticable to make the Sacramental Offerings now solicited on the first Sabbath of *the present month*, our Christian friends will kindly embrace the first Sabbath in FEBRUARY for the occasion.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

The thanks of the Directors are respectfully presented to the following, viz. :—
 For Rev. Dr. Legge, Hong Kong. To Miss Smith, Camberwell—For a Box of Useful Articles.
 For Mrs. Sewell, Bangalore. To Mrs. Deeping, Newark—For a Parcel of Clothing.
 For Rev. C. Campbell, Bangalore. To Miss Mac-lerie, Paisley—For a Box of Useful Articles, value £16.
 For Rev. G. Hall, Madras. To Haverstock Chapel Juvenile Association—For a Box of Clothing and Useful Articles.
 For Mrs. Mullens, Calcutta. To two Friends at Cheltenham—For a Parcel of Useful Articles.
 To the Park Chapel Missionary Working Society, Liverpool—For a Box of Useful Articles. To Miss Loudoun, Clarendon Terrace, Notting Hill—For a Box of Fancy and Useful Articles.
 For Rev. J. H. Budden, India. To Church Street Chapel School, Epsom—For a Box of Clothing.
 For Mrs. Lechler, Salem. To Mr. E. Howard—For a Case of Cotton Goods, value £30.
 For Rev. E. Porter, Cuddapah. To the Young People at Howard Chapel, Bedford, per Miss Alliot—For a Case of Useful Articles.
 For Trevarnum. To Mrs. Marsh and Friends, Chester—For a Parcel of Clothing.
 For Rev. Wm. Hillyer, Jamaica. To the Forest Gate Missionary Working Association—For a Case of Clothing.
 For Rev. S. M. Creagh, Maré. To the Young Ladies of Ailev Chapel Missionary Working Association, Bristol—For a Box of Useful Articles.
 For Samoa. To E. Perkins, Esq., Bromsgrove—For two Kegs of Nails. To Miss Compston and Young Friends at Settle—For a Box of Clothing.
 For Rev. W. W. Gill, Mangaia. To Miss Hadley, Coventry—For a Parcel of Books.
 For Mrs. Birt, Peilton. To Miss Forster, Tottenham—For a Parcel of Clothing.
 For Rev. R. B. Taylor, Cradock. To Friends at Hanover Chapel, Peckham—For a Box of Useful Articles, value £21.
 To the Juvenile Missionary Working Associa-

tion, Castle Gate Chapel, Shrewsbury—For a Box of Clothing and Useful Articles, value £47.
 For Pareychaley.
 To Rev. T. Clark and Mrs. Clark, Whitstable—For a Parcel of Jackets for the Female Christians.
 To Rev. H. Howard and Mrs. Howard, Thirsk—For ditto.
 To Rev. E. C. Crisp and Friends, Lowestoff—For ditto.
 To Mrs. Potter, Blackheath—For Portrait and Work Box.
 To Miss Greene and Friends, Oundle—For Print, for Native Teacher, "Daniel Piley."
 To Mrs. Death and Mrs. Hickman, Lavenham—For Portraits and Print.
 To Mrs. Bleakley, Norwich—For Portrait and Jackets.
 To Mrs. Hallett and Friends, Old Meeting, Norwich—For a Work Box and Writing Case.
 Princes Street Chapel, Norwich. To Mrs. John Piper and Miss Boardman—For Print and Handkerchiefs, value £5, for the Support of the Native Teacher, "John Alexander."
 To the Misses Willett—For Portrait, Work Box, Writing Case, and Print.
 To Mrs. Sutton, Mrs. Norman, and other Friends—For Jackets, Handkerchiefs, Scissors, Purses, &c.
 For Rev. Maurice Phillips.
 To the Churches at Henllan, Llanboidy, and Rhydyceisaid—For £11 for the purchase of Medicines and Instruments.
 The Rev. J. L. Green desires to acknowledge the receipt of the undermentioned packages for the Students in the Institution at Tahaa, and to return his best thanks for the same.
 A valuable Box of Clothing from the Berbice Sunday School, Hobart Town.
 A valuable Box of Clothing and Tools from Friends at Geelong, and one from Mrs. C. E. Gibbs, Melbourne.
 To Mrs. Dawson, Isle of Wight. To E. J. Wheeler, Esq., Clapton. To Miss Smeeton, Welford. To H. Clarke, Esq., and to a Friend—For Volumes and Parcel of Evangelical, and other Magazines.

MISSIONARY CONTRIBUTIONS.

From 17th November to 16th December, 1861, inclusive.

Mrs. J. H. Gladstone, in accordance with the wishes of her late Father.....	300 0 0	Mr. Smith.....	0 5 0	Trinity Chapel, Brixton.		Vestry Box.....	0 4 0
Legacy of the late T. Church, Esq., per Capt. Church.....	252 8 2	Small sums.....	0 13 6	Rev. S. Eldridge.		Sabbath Schools.....	5 3 4
Prospera.....	10 0 0	Collected by Miss Symonds.		D. Ginger, Esq., Treasurer.		Mr. Higgins.....	0 2 6
A. J. P.....	3 0 0	Mr. Drew.....	1 0 0	Subscribers.		Collection.....	14 10 1
The Society for Promoting Female Education in the East, for Miss Buchanan Poulton.....	6 1 6	Mr. Symonds.....	0 5 0	W. McArthur, Esq., G. F. C.	1 0 0	Exs. 21s. 7d.; 40l. 15s. 9d.	
J. Forster, Esq., for Mrs. Mullens's Schools, Calcutta.	5 0 0	Small sums.....	0 4 1	Miss Cockerton.....	1 0 0	On account.....	3 0 0
		Collected by Mrs. Porter.		Mr. Crabb and Family.....	1 19 0	York Street, Watworth.	
Claremont Chapel. Auxiliary Society.		Mrs. Oldfield.....	0 5 0	Mrs. Edmunds.....	1 0 0	Mrs. Littlechild.....	0 3 5
Mr. Frank, Treasurer.		Mrs. Porter.....	0 8 6	Mrs. Eldridge.....	1 0 0	Mrs. Chilbers.....	0 7 1
Mr. T. S. Adeney, Secretary.		Small sums.....	0 6 6	A Friend.....	0 10 0	Mrs. Goff.....	0 1 10
Collected by Miss Salmon.		Collected by Miss Blankley.		D. Ginger, Esq.....	1 0 0	York Street Sunday Schools.....	4 11 0
Miss Gallard.....	0 6 0	Mr. W. Blankley.....	0 5 0	Miss Ginger.....	0 10 0	M. A. Tasker.....	0 7 0
Mrs. Adams.....	0 5 0	Mr. F. Blankley.....	0 5 0	Mrs. Lighton.....	0 10 0	Miss Lee.....	0 6 0
Mr. Hall.....	1 1 0	Small sums.....	0 6 0	Mrs. Payne.....	1 0 0	Mrs. Westernman.....	0 11 11
Mr. Frank.....	0 10 6	Collected by Miss Hill.		Mrs. Pearce (collected).....	1 2 6	Exs. 5s.; 6l. 4s.	
Small sums.....	0 12 3	Small sums.....	0 4 6	Mrs. Poole.....	0 10 0	BEDFORDSHIRE.	
Collected by Miss Philipe.		3l. 2s. 10d.		Miss Stapler.....	2 2 0	Egginton. Miss E. Southam.....	0 6 0
Mrs. Coombs.....	0 5 0	Islington Chapel. The late Miss Natch, per Rev. B. S. Hollis.....	45 0 0	C. Warton, Esq.....	1 1 0	BUCKINGHAMSHIRE. Dinton.	
Mr. Lee.....	0 5 0	Mile End New Town Auxiliary, per Mrs. Paulson.....	3 6 0	Mrs. Warton.....	1 1 0	Per Mr. J. Saunders.	
		Park Crescent Chapel, Clapham.		Miss Warton.....	0 10 0	Collected by a Sunday Scholar.....	0 1 1
		Sunday School.....	4 16 9	Boxes.		Missionary Boxes.	
				Miss S. A. Collins.....	0 10 5	Mrs. M. E. Betts.....	0 3 0
				Mr. Dice.....	1 1 4	Mrs. E. Burnham.....	0 1 0
				Mrs. Dice.....	0 17 4	Miss A. B. Kingham.....	4 3 3
				Miss Harden.....	0 11 3		
				Mrs. Leigh.....	0 6 4		
				Mrs. Payne.....	0 8 6		
				Mrs. Simons.....	0 10 10		
				Miss Smith.....	0 9 0		
				Miss E. Smith.....	0 6 6		

Miss S. M. Vere	0 2 0
Miss S. Plastow	0 2 6
Miss E. Kingham	0 7 11
Superintendents of Sunday School	0 5 4

Collected by—

Mrs. M. E. Betts	0 9 2
Mrs. E. Burnham	0 11 5
Miss A. B. Kingham	0 8 8
Miss S. M. Vere	0 13 1
Miss S. Plastow	0 13 11
Miss E. Kingham	0 9 1
Sunday Scholars	0 13 5
Missionary Meeting	2 4 2
Rev. John Harrison, Vicar	0 5 0
8s.	—

Wingrave.

Rev. G. Moore.

Mr. Heley and Family, Missionary Box and Subscription	6 6 0
Weekly and Quarterly Subscriptions collected by Miss Matthews	1 11 4
Missionary Sermons	5 12 2
Public Meeting	1 15 0
Mrs. Druce, Missionary Box and Subscriptions collected by her	0 19 0
A Friend, per Mrs. Druce	0 4 6

Missionary Boxes.

Widow Warr	0 8 0
Misses Willison	0 15 2
Mrs. John Griffin	1 2 4
Miss Kate Griffin	1 3 3
Miss Kingsley	0 9 7
Mrs. Gurney	0 11 0
Mrs. D. Warr	0 3 2
Mrs. J. Alcock	0 2 6
Sunday School	0 9 8
Sunday School Children	1 10 8
23s. 3s. 4d.	—

CHESHIRE.

Nantwich.

Rev. E. L. Adams.

Collections	6 0 0
Sunday School	1 1 0
Missionary Boxes	0 17 0

Collected by—

Miss S. Adams	2 11 1
Miss S. A. Shuttlebotham	1 1 0
Miss Cumming	1 1 0
Miss Thompson	0 18 2
13s. 10s.	—

CUMBERLAND.

Penrith.

Per Rev. W. Brewis.

Legacy of late Mrs. Wheelwright, Great Salkeld	10 0 0
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DERBYSHIRE.

Chesterfield.

Rev. R. W. Selbie.

Mr. C. Tucker, Treasurer.	
Mr. Carrington	3 0 0
Mr. Manlove	3 0 0
Mr. C. Tucker	1 5 0
Mr. J. B. Robinson	0 10 0
Mr. C. Hall	1 0 0
Mr. W. Pike	1 0 0
Mr. M. Connal	0 10 0
Mrs. Raine	1 0 0
Mr. Thomas Mason	0 10 0
Mr. R. Henderson	0 10 0
Mr. John B. Robinson	0 10 0
Mr. Wm. B. Robinson	0 10 0
Mr. J. Marshall	0 10 0
Mrs. Manlove	0 10 0
Mrs. Hurst	0 10 0
Miss Howden	0 10 0
Miss Tucker	0 10 0
Mr. Burket	0 10 0

Miss Lings	0 5 0
Mr. Wm. Slack	0 5 0
Mr. Wm. Brown	0 5 0
Miss Booker	0 2 6
Mrs. Greaves	0 2 6
Mr. Morley	0 2 6
For Widows' Fund	4 10 0
Ladies' Association	1 4 0
Collections	16 12 10
Missionary Boxes	3 8 11
Exs. 17s.; 5s. 7s.	—

DEVONSHIRE.

Barnstaple.

Rev. W. Tarbotton. On account	14 0 0
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Braunton.

Rev. J. Young.

After Sermons	2 5 11
Public Meeting	2 11 0
Missionary Boxes	1 3 1
6s.	—

Brixham.

Rev. H. Cross.

Sabbath Collections	3 1 2
Sabbath School	0 5 2
Public Meeting	3 11 0
Exs. 8s.; 6s. 9s. 4d.	—

Crediton.

Rev. W. Snell.

Collection	3 0 0
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Holworthy. J. Vowler, Esq. (D.)	5 0 0
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Tiverton.

Rev. J. Stuchbery.

Collections, less expenses, 10s. 5d.	10 1 10
Friday Night Company, for Native Teacher, Henry Madgin	10 0 0
20s. 1s. 10d.	—

DORSETSHIRE.

Upwey.

Collected by Mrs. Drake.	
Mr. Homer	0 10 0
Mr. Wm. Thomas	0 10 0
Mr. D. Thomas	0 4 4
Mrs. Roper	0 4 4
Miss Roper	0 5 0
Miss Nitt	0 4 4
Mrs. Drake	0 4 4
Mrs. Crocker	0 4 4
Mrs. Loveless	0 4 4
Miss Bug	0 2 2
Mr. Summers	0 2 2
Mrs. Christopher	0 2 2
Mrs. Gale	0 3 3
Mrs. Mussell	0 4 4
Mrs. Pasher	0 1 1
Miss Nitt's Box	0 5 8
Master Wm. Gale's Box	0 13 0
Mrs. Drake's Box	0 1 0
Sunday School Children's Box	0 5 2
4s. 11s.	—

ESSEX.

Auxiliary Society, per T. Daniell, Esq.	
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Coggeshall. Rev. B. Dale	38 4 1
Dunmow. Rev. H. Gamidge	44 10 10
Ridwell. Rev. S. F. Bridge	3 15 0
Stambourn. Rev. J. Spurgeon	7 0 0
Weatherhall. Rev. J. H. Cadoux	13 9 0
106s. 19s. 5d.	—
Takeley. Rev. H. C. Hardiman	3 10 0

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Bristol Auxiliary Society.	
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W. D. Wills, Esq., Treasurer.	
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On account	200 0 0
Legacy of late Mr. W. Weston	121 10 11
321s. 10s. 11d.	—

Henbury. Mrs. E. Morton	1 0 0
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JERSEY.

Per Mr. E. C. Williams.	
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For two Children in Mrs. Dennis's School, Nazercoll, to be called Hannah Lucy Hamon, and Harriet Monrant	6 0 0
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For two Children in Mrs. Lewis's School, Santhapooram, to be called Frances Eickerteth and Miriam James	6 0 0
12s.	—

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Baldock.	
Rev. S. Perry.	

Collection	1 8 0
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Hitchin.

Per Mr. E. West.	
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Mrs. Hailey	1 0 0
Mr. T. Perkins	1 0 0
W. Wilshe, Esq.	3 0 0
Miss Wilshe	1 0 0
6s.	—

Hnnton Bridge.	
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For two Native Girls at Madras, called Emily Howard and Charlotte Hall	5 0 0
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KENT.

Dartford.	
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For the Chinese Mission.	
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Mr. J. D. Parks	0 11 0
Lowfield Sunday School	0 14 0
1s. 6s.	—

Folkestone. Rev. G. C. Smith	5 7 6
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Greenwich. Maize Hill Juvenile Society, on account	3 7 5
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Sheerness.	
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Bethel Chapel.	
Rev. W. H. Smith.	

Collected by—	
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Miss Tyler	1 4 6
Mr. J. Newton	0 10 10
Mr. W. Phillips	0 4 4
Mr. J. B. Thompson	0 4 2
Mrs. Clarke	0 4 1
2s. 7s. 11d.	—

LANCASHIRE.	
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Ashton-under-Lyne.	
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Ryecroft Chapel.	
Rev. T. Green.	

Collections in Chapel	30 9 0
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Donation from Mission Fund raised by Collectors	10 5 0
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Donation from the Juvenile Society	6 6 0
4s.	—

Liverpool. N. Ryner, Esq.	10 10 0
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LINCOLNSHIRE.	
Brigg. Per Mr. Freer	24 12 1

Stamford.	
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Rev. B. O. Bendall.	
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Contributions	17 7 2
Rev. T. Paley	1 0 0
Sunday School	6 11 7

Mr. Smith's Box, for Mr. Muirhead's School, Shanghai	1 7 10
26s. 6s. 7d.	—

Theatby. Per Miss Sewell for the Bangalore Schools	7 0 0
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MONMOUTHSHIRE.

Newport.	
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Tabernacle.	
Rev. T. Gillman.	

For the two Native Children, Thomas and Mary Gillman	6 0 0
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NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Northampton.	
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Commercial Street.	
Rev. E. T. Prust.	

Mr. Adkins, sen.	1 1 0
Mr. J. P. Adkins	1 1 0
Mr. W. Adkins	1 1 0
Mrs. W. Adkins	0 10 0
Miss Adkins	0 10 0
Mr. Dadford	1 1 0
Mr. Macquires	1 1 0
Mr. Mumford	1 1 0
Mr. Notcutt	0 10 0
Rev. E. T. Prust	10 10 0
Mr. F. Parker	0 10 0
Mr. Walker, sen.	0 12 0
Mrs. Walker	0 10 0
Mr. W. Walker	0 10 0
Smaller Sum	9 7 0
Sunday School	—
cluding 6s. for Madras Institution	11 6 8
Missionary Boxes	17 19 5
Collections	23 5 1
6s. 6s. 6d.	—

Mr. T. Vernon.	
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For 1860.	
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Collection	4 6 6
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Collected by—	
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Miss Thomason	0 18 6
Kate Vernon	1 7 0
Sunday School Children	0 17 0
Sale of Whetboards	0 5 0

Subscriptions.	
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Mr. T. Vernon	1 0 0
Mr. Adkins	0 10 0
Mr. Harper	0 10 0
Miss Simco	0 5 0
Exs. 3s. 6d.; 9s. 15s. 6d.	—

For 1861.	
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Collection at the Doors	2 17 9
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Collected by—	
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Miss Thomason	0 18 0
Kate Vernon	2 0 0
Sunday School.	
2nd Class Girls	0 2 6
3rd Class ditto	0 2 8
Boys	0 1 1
Sale of Whetboards	0 5 0

Subscriptions.	
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Mr. T. Vernon	1 0 0
Mrs. Adkins	0 10 0
Mr. Harper	0 10 0
Miss Simco	0 5 0
Exs. 3s. 6d.; 9s. 15s. 6d.	—

Welford. Miss M. Smeeton's Missionary Box	0 17 0
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Wellingborough.	
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Salem Chapel.	
Rev. J. W. Tapper.	

T. S. Curtis, Esq., Treas.	
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Missionary Collection	7 16 5
Mr. James Jelley	0 10 6
Mrs. Nailor	0 10 0
Miss Eliza Charlton	0 10 6

Sunday School, for Native Catechist in Ladia.	
Boys	2 16 4
Girls	1 16 7
Infant	0 12 6
Wilby Branch	1 2 5
Exs. 7s.; 15s. 8s. 3d.	

Felthorpe.	
Rev. B. W. Evans.	
Collection	6 4 9
Mrs. Hall's Box	0 7 8
Swinford	1 4 1
7s. 16s. 6d.	

NORTHUMBERLAND.	
Berwick-on-Tweed.	
Collected by Miss E. Dodds.	
Mrs. R. Home	1 10 0
Mrs. R. Dodds	1 10 0
Mrs. Pryce	1 0 0
Mr. J. L. Paulin	0 5 0
4s. 5s.	

Morpeth.	
Rev. W. Ayre.	
Public Collection ..	10 3 0
Collected by—	
Miss E. Hopper	0 9 4
Miss Reay	0 13 10
Miss J. Duncan	0 2 6
A Friend	0 2 6
11s. 11s. 2d.	

Newcastle-on-Tyne.	
R. M. Allan, Esq.,	3 0 0

OXFORDSHIRE.	
Banbury.	
G. W. Parker, Esq., and Family	2 14 6

SHROPSHIRE.	
Marton.	
Rev. R. W. Lloyd.	
Missionary Boxes.	
Mrs. Meddins	0 19 1
Miss E. H. Oliver	0 2 10
Miss Mary Preece	0 8 2
Miss Mary Rogers	0 8 3
Mr. Thomas Lloyd	0 8 0
Mr. J. Powell	0 6 5
Collection	0 27 11

Fordin.	
Missionary Boxes.	
Mr. Edward Parry	0 10 10
Mr. John Morgans	0 8 0
Mrs. Home	0 8 6
Miss L. Hamer	0 5 4
Collection	0 12 4
Exs. 3s. 2d.; 5s. 2s.	

Minsterley.	
Boxes.	
Mary Speake	0 8 8
Ann Crowder	1 2 19
Mary Roberts	1 10 10
Martha Evans	0 5 4
Sunday School	0 19 3
Collection	1 10 4
5s. 12s. 4d.	

SOMERSETSHIRE.	
Frome.	
J. Sinks, Esq., Treasurer.	
Mr. W. Butler, Secretary.	
Widows & Orphans ..	5 5 0
Family Boxes	16 18 9
Sunday School ditto ..	1 13 1
Ladies' Association ..	10 10 0
Subscriptions	16 13 0
Sunday Collections ..	27 7 4
Public Meeting	20 8 2
Trudox Hill.	3 8 0
Maiden Bradley. ..	2 10 0
Horsingham.	4 5 10
Exs. 11s. 6d.; 10s. 7d.; 11s. 10s. 7d.	

SUFFOLK.	
Hemingstone Hall.	
J. Pearson, Esq. (A.)	2 10 0
Lavenham. C. C. H.,	
and H. D., for the Native Teachers	
Thomas and Sarah Hickman	20 0 0

SURREY.	
Croydon. Annuity of late J. N. Dancer, Esq.	4 10 3
Godalming.	
Rev. T. Davies.	
Missionary Prayer Meetings	3 5 0

Mitcham. The Trustees of late F. Pratt, Esq., per Rev. T. Kennerley ..	10 0 0
WARWICKSHIRE.	
Bedworth.	
Rev. S. Hillyard.	
Mr. Gill	1 1 6
Mrs. J. M. Linney, ditto	1 0 0
Mr. Gibberd	0 10 0
Mr. J. Kelsey (A. S.) ..	3 0 2
Mrs. Hanson	0 5 0
Rev. S. Hillyard (D.) ..	0 5 0

Missionary Boxes.	
Misses Linney	0 9 6
Master W. Horobin ..	0 4 6
Miss Martha Horobin ..	0 3 7
Mr. B. Gilbert	0 3 2
Miss Dussett	0 2 2
Master O. J. Linney ..	0 2 1
Mrs. J. Johnson	0 1 2
Mrs. Hanson	0 1 0
Exs. 13s. 8d.; 6s. 14s. 3d.	
Birmingham District.	
W. Beaumont, Esq., Treas.	

Birmingham.	
Ebenezer Chapel.	
Rev. R. D. Wilson.	
Miss Gibson	3 14 0
Mrs. F. Christian	3 10 0
Miss Davis	3 2 8
Miss Salt	0 12 6
Miss Ellis	2 13 2
Miss Paterson	3 15 4
Miss Smith	3 8 4
Miss Redding	2 9 8
Miss Leonard	3 5 4
Miss Schnadhorst	1 12 4
Mrs. Humphries	2 6 2
Miss Emma Dry	0 13 0
Miss Mary Christian ..	3 17 0
Miss Hardy	0 15 4
Miss Boot	1 4 4
Miss Heath	0 10 6
Mrs. Humphries	1 12 4

for Native Teacher, named Robert Alfred Vaughan ..	10 0 0
Girls Sabbath School, for Native Teacher, named Sarah Mansfield Glover ..	10 0 0
Ditto, General Purposes	10 6 3
Do., Indian Famine Relief Fund	1 12 6
Boys' Sabbath School, for Native Teacher, named Charles Glover	10 0 0

Ditto, Scholar, named James Alfred Cooper	3 0 0
Ditto, General Purposes	5 18 4
Do., Indian Famine Relief Fund	2 17 6
Rev. R. D. Wilson	1 0 0
Mrs. Wilson	1 0 0
Ditto, Children's Missionary Box	0 10 0
A few Young Friends' Missionary Box by Miss Paterson	0 18 0
Miss Hardy, Missionary Box	0 5 0
Collection on Lord's Day	51 11 8
14s. 1 3s.	
Missionary Magazines	2 10 0
14s. 5 3s.	

Legge Street.	
Rev. P. Sibree.	
For Native Teacher, John Burdett Sibree ..	10 0 0
Sabbath Schools, Girls and Boys, for the support of a Native Chinese Boy, Henry Martyn Legge	5 0 0
Mrs. Lovelidge	1 1 6
Mrs. James Butler	0 7 0
Mrs. Kersh's Box	5 5 0
Mrs. Noakes' Box	0 5 0
Sabbath Collections ..	2 10 4
Mr. Corfield	0 5 0
Three Teetotals	0 6 2
20s.	

Erdington.	
Rev. H. J. Heathcote.	
Collection and Subscriptions	9 1 5
Hampton in Arden.	
Independent Chapel.	
Subscriptions	1 9 2
Collection	1 13 10
3s. 3s.	
Total	17s. 0 8

Coventry.	
Rev. E. H. Delf.	
West Orchard Chapel.	
Annual Subscriptions.	
Mrs. Whitten	2 2 6
F. H. Merridew, Esq. ..	1 1 0
W. Sargent, Esq.	1 1 0
Mr. W. F. Taylor	1 1 0
Mr. E. Hands	1 1 0
Rev. E. H. Delf	0 10 6
Mr. J. S. Beamish	0 10 0
Mr. W. H. Hill	0 10 0
Mr. Hayward	0 10 0
Mr. Leavis	0 10 0
Widow M.	0 10 0
Mr. Richardson	0 10 0
Mr. Weston	0 10 0
Anniversary Collections ..	21 4 6
Missionary Boxes	2 15 6
Exs. 40s. 6d.; 32s. 5s. 6d.	

Well Street.	
Rev. P. C. Barker, M.A., LL.B.	
Mrs. Phillips	1 1 0
Mrs. Richardson	1 1 0
Mrs. Smith	1 1 0
Mr. Randle	0 10 0
Mr. Bradshaw	0 10 0
Mr. Reeves	0 10 0
Mr. J. Richardson	0 10 0
Mr. J. Barker	0 10 0
Rev. P. Barker	0 10 0
Mr. Bacon	0 5 0

Mr. Connop	0 5 0
Sunday School Teacher	0 5 0
Ditto, ditto	0 2 0

Sunday School Girls.	
1st Class	0 5 0
2nd Class	0 1 6
3rd Class	0 6 6

Boys.	
1st Class	0 0 6
3rd Class	0 1 2

Missionary Boxes.	
Vestry Box	0 0 3
Miss Richardson	1 1 4
Miss A. Thompson	0 11 0
Miss Lizzie Rowton	0 3 6
Mrs. Terry	0 5 8
Sunday Collections	4 0 8
13s. 13s. 2d.	

Nuneaton. A Jackson, for the Madagascar Mission ..	0 5 0
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WILTSHIRE.	
Acebury. Mr. J. F. Pinniger	1 0 0

Per Rev. T. Mann.	
Missionary Work, by Mrs. Cornwell's Pupils	3 6 2
Missionary Boxes.	
Mrs. Cornwell	0 12 1
Elizabeth Eacy	0 13 9
Julia Crook	0 4 6
Sunday School	0 7 6
5s. 4s.	

Bradford.	
Rev. P. Morrison.	
R. Harris, Esq., Treasurer.	
Sacramental Collection ..	3 0 0
Annual Collection	12 6 4

Collected by Mrs. Harris and Miss Taylor.	
Miss Bulgin	1 0 0
Mr. Bulgin	0 10 0
Miss Cadby	1 0 0
Mr. Harris	1 0 0
Rev. J. Hooper	2 0 0
Mrs. Hooper	0 10 0
Rev. P. Morrison	0 10 0
Mr. S. Taylor	1 0 0
Mr. Sparks	0 6 0
Mr. Summers	0 6 0
Mrs. Wilton	0 10 0
Smaller Sums	3 10 4

Missionary Boxes.	
Miss D. Summers	0 5 11
Miss and Master Wilson	0 9 0
Miss Hayward	0 5 0
Ann Ledbury	1 0 6
John Herne's Family ..	0 5 1
James Kendall	0 10 0
Sabbath School Girls ..	0 8 10
Ditto, Boys	0 15 1
Two Thank-Offertings	2 17 6
Boy in Bangalore School, Robert Harris	3 0 0
Donation for ditto	5 0 0
42s. 16s. 6d.	

Swindon.	
Rev. G. J. Pillgrem.	
For Missionary Ship ..	3 11 3
Collections	1 19 4
Mr. G. Reynolds	1 1 0
Mr. J. Reynolds	0 10 0
Mr. H. Reynolds	1 1 0
Exs. 13s. 7d.; 7s. 4s.	

Wilton.		WALES.		North Leith Sabbath School Association		Collected by Mrs. Neill.	
Rev. C. Baker.		<i>Swansea.</i>		per Mr. Gall, for the Native Boy, James Fairbairn, at Santhapooram		Mrs. G. Galbraith ... 1 0 0	
Collections	5 3 2	Collections and Subscription for 1860—too late for insertion in the last General Report.		Interest		Mrs. Neill ... 0 5 0	
Sunday School	0 13 10	H. H. Vivian, Esq., M. P.		70 4 3		Sums under 5s. ... 0 11 0	
Rev. C. Baker (A.)	1 0 0	H. K. Eaton, Esq.		Less Expenses		Collected by Miss Cumine.	
Mrs. Baker (A.)	0 10 0	H. J. Bath, Esq.		66 11 6		Rev. G. Wardlaw ... 0 5 0	
Mr. Andrews (D.)	0 4 0	4l. 4s.		Albany Street Chapel.		Rev. J. Troup ... 1 0 0	
Missionary Boxes.		Castle Street Chapel.		Per Miss Cullen.		Mrs. Hislop ... 1 0 0	
Mrs. Horder, Family		Per Rev. W. Jones.		Juvenile Association, for Schools at Shanghai and Amoy, in equal moieties		vs. Cumine ... 0 5 0	
Box	0 0 6	W. H. Michael, Esq.		8 0 0		ms under 5s. ... 0 5 0	
William Axton	0 0 6	Rev. W. Jones		Per Mr. H. M. Tod.		Collection at Public Prayer Meeting, attended by the Society's Deputation	
Emma Ward	0 0 6	Mr. Govvin		Sunday School Children, for the Institution at Malua, South Seas		17l. 10s. 4d.	
Emily Smith	0 2 6	Mrs. Davies		9l. 18s. 1d.		Roseheartly U. P. Church, Rev. W. Balfour	
Amelia Sanger	0 3 2	Mrs. Phillips		H. B. Dewar, Esq., for the Native Teacher, James Duncan		1 0 0	
Boys' Bible Class	0 8 8	Ditto, Box		Fraserburgh.		ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND.	
Emma Strand	0 12 2	Mrs. Tom's Box		J. Wemyss, Esq., for Mrs. Mullens's Zenana Schools, Calcutta		Juvenile Missionary Association.	
Eliza and Emily	0 3 2	Mr. Borland		For Widows' and Orphans' Fund		Rev. C. Pedley.	
Charlotte Greenhall	0 10 2	Mr. Cavil		5l.		For the Native Teacher, Daniel Spenser Ward, at Neyoor, India.	
Elen Smith	0 3 0	Mr. T. Jenkins		Glasgow. Mr. Cochran, Edinburgh, per Rev. Dr. Turner, for the South Sea Mission		Collected by—	
Sarah Hopkins	0 4 8	Miss Jones		Helensburgh.		Misses Marriam	
Elizabeth Harris	0 11 5	Miss L. M. Jones		Auxiliary.		Moody and Maria Chancey	
Elizabeth Seabourne	0 3 0	Sabbath School Collections after Sermons		Mr. G. Galbraith, Secretary.		Charles Pedley	
Thelate Ellen Hockey	0 3 0	Total		Meetings at Prayer		George Chaucey	
Ellen and George Young	0 10 3	SCOTLAND.		Collected by the Misses Samuel.		John Cole	
George Deverall	0 3 7	<i>Aberdeen.</i> Free South Church		Sums under 5s. ... 0 15 6		Robert Chaucey	
Harriet Lane	0 3 1	Mission S. E. School, for South Sea Missions		Collected by Miss Reid and Miss Arthur.		John Chaucey	
George Plovman	0 12 0	Edinburgh Auxiliary Society.		Misses Reid		Juvenile Missionary Meeting	
Miss Williams	0 14 0	Mr. W. F. Watson, Treas.		Misses Reid		Missionary Prayer Meetings	
Mr. Scammel, Family Box	1 1 10	Finlay Anderson		Misses Reid		Misses Reid	
Miss Hunt	0 5 0	Ditto, for Rev. J. Mullens, Calcutta		Misses Reid		Currency	
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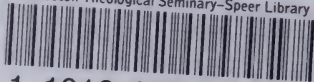
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